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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

BALTIMORE.

THE DEMOCRACY ASSEMBLE.

A VERY DULL GATHERING.

THE CONVENTION ORGANIZED.

Doolittle Permanent Chairman.

Nothing Done Beyond Organization.

The Candidates and Platform to be Made To-day.

Greeley Situation Unchanged.

THE BOLTERS' PROGRAMME.

Another Convention Likely to be Called at Louisville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BALTIMORE, July 9, 1872.

Dullest Convention Ever Held.

Probably no National Convention that ever assembled in this country appeared to the spectator so utterly devoid of interest as that which met in this city to-day. In Cincinnati there was curiosity to see what would be done. In Philadelphia there was enthusiasm over the doing of what all expected to be done. But here there is neither curiosity nor enthusiasm. Everybody knows what will be done, and those who are to do it take no particular interest in it. It is the common remark of delegates and visitors that it is the dullest National Democratic Convention they ever saw.

What Might Have Been Done.

It is said by a great many to-day that if the anti-Greeley delegates had worked their case well they would have been able to defeat Greeley in the convention. But I do not see how they could have been done. Greeley's friends have been active in every Congressional district since the Cincinnati nominations, and between coaxings and threatenings they have managed to carry their point nearly everywhere. It is a fact, however, that Greeley's strength would be much less than it is if it had been known from the start that the intention was to nominate him here instead of indorsing him.

Greeley Democratic Property.

It is now very plainly felt that as the nominee of this convention Greeley will get no more votes than would be given to Hancock, Hendricks or any other Democrat, because the people before the country will neither more nor less than a Democratic candidate, pledged to a Democratic policy, if elected.

Belmont's Successor.

It was the general understanding yesterday that August Belmont's place at the head of the National Democratic Executive Committee would be filled by Augustus Schell, of New York, but to-day it is announced that the place is to be given to Cyrus W. McCormick, of Chicago. This selection finds many bitter opponents. McCormick was an ardent rebel during the war, and has never been popular among Western Democrats. He is very rich, and his money got the place for him.

The Passive Policy Abandoned.

The Missouri committee appointed yesterday to confer with other delegations about the passive policy found few supporters, and were obliged to abandon this proposition. They were met by arguments already noticed in these dispatches, the most formidable of which was that the Democratic party intended to control the next administration, if elected, and they could not hope to do this unless Greeley was formally nominated. It was conceded that the Liberal Republican vote could not pass as well as was expected, and that the Democratic vote was Greeley's sole reliance.

Couriers from the Secretary.

Grosvenor, Bill and Joe Pulitzer arrived to-day. They report an enthusiastic interview with Greeley in New York. Greeley had strong hopes of the Cundurango ticket, but he seemed to be discouraged as to North Carolina, which is seen to give the best vote of the campaign. He asked Bill and Joe how Missouri would go. Bill put the majority for Cundurango at 100,000, but Joe was more modest and only claimed 75,000. Greeley said that 75,000 would do very well. The gullible old gentleman believes he is sure of Illinois also. The recent Liberal Republican Convention has been grossly misinified to him, and he eagerly swallows all sorts of lies that are on his side.

Yerger the Loyal Liar.

The Democrats of Baltimore have been holding meeting every evening this week. Yerger, the murderer of Col. Crane, has been a chief speaker at all of them, and has been hot and loud for Greeley. His last argument is that the South should vote for him because he was in favor of secession in 1861. He made the local lion of the occasion. Both Northern and Southern Democrats seem to appreciate him very highly, and to look upon him as a representative man. He is a little agitated over the fact that all the newspaper correspondents do not speak highly of him, or of the deed which gave him fame, and he threatens terrible demonstrations. He and George Alfred Townsend had an unfriendly interview on this subject day before yesterday, but he has not shed any blood yet.

Jeff Davis Helping His Bondsman.

It is said that Jeff Davis has been in this city since Sunday last, and that he came here to help the cause of his bondsman; but if he has held any political consultations they have been of a very quiet character.

The Pennsylvania Recalcitrants.

The stormy session of the Pennsylvania delegation last night is generally talked of to-day. The resolution that Pennsylvania shall move to make Greeley's nomination unanimous was forced through by a bare majority, and will not bind any of its opponents as to their course in the campaign. Some of the most active men in the delegation say they will not vote or support Greeley in any event, and they will support a third candidate, if by doing so they can beat Greeley. It will be remembered that the New York *Tribune* announced, with assumed authority, after the election of the Pennsylvania delegates, that they were all for Greeley, but twenty-three out of sixty voted against him last night and denounced him in the bitterest and most violent terms.

All Enthusiasm Dead.

What little enthusiasm there was here a few days ago has completely died out, and hundreds have already gone home before the Convention has fairly begun its work. The proceedings to-day were flat and insipid. Newspaper correspondents of all shades of politics, who have attended every big convention from this country for many years, unite in pronouncing this one the weakest in all respects. It is not even like the McClellan Convention of 1864, or the Seymour Convention of 1868.

Very Little Done.

It will be seen by the full reports of the Associated Press that very little was done to-day. The opera house, in which the Convention met, has a capacity for about 2,500, and it was about full. The occupants of the galleries were mostly ballroom people, who were under instructions to applaud Greeley every time his name was mentioned. Belmont's speech was long and tedious. The address of the temporary chairman, Thomas Jefferson Randolph, was pricipally remarkable for the decided proof it gave that hereditary genius is not a fixed fact, and Mr. Doolittle's long oration was but much of the same kind, only from manuscript. The Convention will finish its work, and the Democratic party at the same time to-morrow. Nothing remains to be done but to adopt the Cincinnati platform and nominate its candidates. Twelve o'clock ought to see both of these results accomplished.

The Bolters' Programme.

The straight-out Democrats held another meeting to-day at the Maryland Institute, but adjourned till noon to-morrow without taking any decisive action. The programme agreed on is to make no nomination now, but to issue an address calling upon all Democrats opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate to meet in Convention about the first of September next. An effort will be made to get signatures to this address of all the delegates to the Convention assembled here who are opposed to Greeley's nomination. Though the movement has as yet developed no considerable strength, it is certain that if the leaders can secure the co-operation of all the delegates here who oppose Greeley's nomination, it will become a formidable affair. The straight-out Convention will probably be held in Louisville.

By Associated Press.]

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Ford's Opera House, where the Convention is assembled, is handsomely decorated with banners, on which are inscribed the coats of arms of the several States. The building, though too small for such an assemblage, is admirably ventilated, and is more comfortable than could be expected in this oppressive weather.

The Democratic Convention was called to order by August Belmont, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. Mr. Belmont said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, it is again my privilege to welcome the delegates of the National Democracy who have met to order to present to the American people candidates for President and Vice President, for whom they solicit the suffrage of the Democratic and Conservative voters of this great Republic.

At our last National Convention on the 4th of July, 1868, I predicted that the election of General Grant would result in the gradual usurpation of all the functions of the government by the executive and by Congress, to be enforced by the bayonet or by a military despotism. A vast majority of the people of the United States have witnessed with grief and sorrow the offenses of this fearful question, and they look forward with fear and apprehensions to the dangers which are threatening us if the re-election of General Grant and the policy thus far pursued by the Radical party be continued. Thinking men of both parties have long since arrived to the fact that we are now living under a military despotism, overriding the civil authority in many of the States of the Union; that by the enactment of arbitrary and unconstitutional laws, through a depraved majority in Congress, the rights of these States are infringed and trampled upon, and Cæsarism and centralization are undermining the very foundations of our federal system, and are sweeping away the constitutional bulwarks erected by the wisdom of the fathers of the Republic. These abuses have become so glaring that the very best men of the Republican party have severed themselves from the radical wing, which is trying to fasten upon the country another four years of the reign of corruption, usurpation and despotism, and whatever individual opinions we may entertain as to the choice of the candidates whom they have selected in opposition to General Grant, there cannot be any doubt of the political impulses which dictate their action, nor can any fault be found with the platform of principles upon which they have placed their candidates. The resolutions of the Cincinnati Convention are what the country requires, and they must command the hearty support of every patriot throughout the vast extent of our land. In the struggle which is before us we must look to principles and not to men. I trust that no personal prejudices will deter us from doing our duty to the American people. General Grant has been a good and faithful soldier; during the civil war his stubborn, indomitable courage has helped to crown the Union flords with victory, and the American people have rewarded his services with the most unbounded generosity. I am willing to concede that his intention on taking the Presidential chair were good and patriotic, but he failed in the discharge of the high trust imposed upon him by the confidence of this great Republic as it is at this moment the very personification of that misrule which is oppressing us, and his re-election is fraught with the most deplorable consequences for the welfare of the Republic, and endangers the liberty of our people.

On the other hand, Mr. Greeley has been heretofore a bitter opponent of the Democratic party, and made violent attacks against myself individually, which have from time to time appeared in his journal, and certainly do not entitle him to any sympathy or preference at my hands; but Mr. Greeley represents the national and constitutional principles of the Cincinnati platform, and by his able editorials and his manly conduct as a man he has shown that he is fully alive to their spirit, and that if elected he means to carry them out honestly and faithfully, and should you, therefore, in your wisdom desire to nominate him in favor of the Democratic party, as I shall or one most cheerfully bury all past differences and take my stand by your side with the same zeal and energy with which I have supported heretofore the candidates of the Democratic party. The American people look with deep solicitude to you on this occasion. It is for you by some means by which to free them from the effect under which they are suffering, but in order to attain this end you are called upon to make every sacrifice of personal and party preference; however painful it may be to you to fight in the ranks of battle for our rights and liberties under one of the trusted leaders of the Democratic party, it will become your duty to discard all considerations of party tradition, if the selection of good and wise men outside of our ranks offers a better chance of success. You must remember that you are here not only as Democrats and as citizens of the Democratic party, and that no sacrifice can be too great which she demands at your hands. Now, before I propose to your acceptance a temporary Chairman, I will ask your indulgence for a few moments while I address you a few words in relation to the duties which devolve upon this Convention. [Applause.] It is a fact well known to you all that the Democratic party has been in the habit of delegating the power of universal suffrage as a condition precedent to the happy circumstances of living under the protection of the Constitution, came forward and took their seats on the platform.

Commencing to Business.

The President—The Chair awaits the action of the Convention. He understands that no Committee on Resolutions has been appointed. What is the pleasure of the Convention?

Several delegates, of Illinois—I move that a committee of one from each State be named by the respective delegations, and be appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The President—The gentleman from Illinois will please send up his proposition in writing.

G. G. Perkins, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That a committee of seven, of which Governor Palmer, of Illinois, shall be Chairman, be appointed by the Chair as a committee on Resolutions, composed of one delegate from each State, to be appointed by the President, on the suggestion of the Chairman of each State delegation, to report to the Convention.

The resolution was adopted, and in pursuance thereof the States were called, when the following names of gentlemen were announced as members of the Committee on Resolutions: Alabama, Clas. S. Scott; Arkansas, John Pugh; California, Wm. Irwin; Connecticut, Alfred E. Burr; Delaware, Thos. F. Bayard; Florida, Chandler H. Smith; Georgia, Isaac W. Avery; Illinois, Lyman Trumbull; Indiana, Henry W. Harrington; Iowa, Cass. Mason; Kansas, John Martin; Kentucky, Richard Mallory; Louisiana, John M. Sandige; Maine, T. H. Hubbard; Maryland, Montg. Blair; Massachusetts, O. Stevens; Michigan, I. M. Trato; Minnesota, H. H. Barry; Mississippi, Elisha Dockery; Missouri, Wm. Hyde; Nebraska, E. W. Thomas; Nevada, Wm. Stewart; New Hampshire, Harry Bingham; New York, Wm. Cassery; North Carolina, Augustus Chingman; Ohio, J. F. McGinney; Oregon, Joseph J. Kirby; Pennsylvania, Daniel M. Fox; Rhode Island, E. N. Vanslack; South Carolina, M. S. Corner; Tennessee, John H. Savage; Texas, George W. Smith; Vermont, Homer Wheaton; Virginia; John B. Baldwin; West Virginia, Henry Mason; Wisconsin, Wm. Vilas.

The President—Those gentlemen named by the several delegations are announced by the chair as members of the Committee on Resolutions, pursuant to resolution adopted.

A delegate from Connecticut moved there be added to the list of States already called the District of Columbia, and that she be allowed a member on the committee on resolutions.

Another delegate moved to amend by adding the Territories, which on motion of Connecticut was accepted by the mover of the resolution.

H. B. Smith, of Virginia—Mr. Chairman, I don't desire to say a word against the Territories or the District of Columbia, but I desire to protest the passages, practices and principles of the Democratic party in the Territory of Utah, and I ask the Conventions to let feeble organizations of Territories come in because of their population of colonization, and its candidates, with their letters of acceptance, were all before these conventions, which were very largely composed of the ablest men, and paramount questions were before all these conventions. Shall we accept this invitation to co-operate with the Liberal Republicans? [Applause.] Shall we adopt this platform? [Loud cries of "yes," and some cries of "no."] Shall we nominate the same candidates? [Yes," "yes," "yes," and a few cries of "no."] Yes I say [Yes, yes, cheering,] or shall we refuse to co-operate, "No" nominate other candidates ["No," "no," "Greeley," cheers]. Greeley has been brought to the front rank in the field? Grants, these are questions which you are to consider. I say that I, for one, for myself cannot doubt, nor can any one doubt who looks over the list of the distinguished men and the great orators of citizens, and who feel, as every man must feel, the high and patriotic purpose which inspires their action, that the time has come for us to say that the Democratic party will be sustained by the intelligence of Democratic Republicans with a million at this time the united action of all patriotic citizens, however widely they may have differed or may now differ in political opinion, to effect a change in the administration of the several government, and believing also that in the present crisis of public affairs the Democratic party can best promote the true interests of the country by not presenting candidates from its own ranks for President and Vice President, and by cordially uniting in support of the candidates presented by the Liberal Republicans through their convention at Cincinnati, therefore we do hereby nominate Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York, for President of the United States, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice President of the United States.

By S. F. Butterworth, California—Resolved, That we recognize and accept the doctrine of the civil equality of all men, without regard to color or previous condition, as a fixed and established principle which as a party we will maintain in its full spirit, and we will in good faith support, sustain and defend the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the Constitution as the paramount law of the land.

James Gallagher, of Connecticut—Resolved, That accepting the Constitution as it is, with the fourteenth amendment, declaring all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof citizens, and conferring in the opinion of Judge ——, that a citizen is one who has citizen equality of privileges, civil and political, we are logically compelled to admit that women, being citizens, are possessed of the right to vote and entitled to national protection in the exercise thereof.

Also the following: Believing that officers should be encouraged to register the names and receive the votes of women citizens equally with men, leaving the question of the legality of such votes to the decision of the Legislatures of the several States, we respectfully ask the adoption of the following resolution by the National Democratic Convention:

Resolved, That the Democratic party, true to its nature and original purpose, recognizing the sovereignty of individuals, does now cordially invite the co-operation of all citizens of the United States, irrespective of sex, color or condition, and pledges itself to the protection of women citizens as fully as of men.

Also, by Mr. Gallagher, resolutions favoring protection of the financial condition of the people by a more equitable distribution of the products of labor, asserting that the general government now in existence for the present currency legal tender treasury notes, "which are chargeable to no holders' option for governments, securities receivable in our treasury notes, condemning the neglect of general government to redeem its pledges in the bonds, pledging the Democratic party to such amendment of the present tariff laws as will relieve the labor and patent monopoly, where those engaged in manufacturing a profit of from 30 to 40 per cent, and in eight hours duty; also favoring direct taxation exclusively, gradually to the wealth of individuals, favoring the Liberal Republican platform and demands as fair representation.

By A. Bryant, of Kansas, a resolution favoring such modifications of the rules as shall admit Territorial delegates to seats and representation in Democratic Conventions.

By S. M. Cunningham, of Kentucky: Considering it to be the duty of all patriots to lay aside personal and party preferences at this time and to combine to defeat tyranny, usurpation and misrule and to preserve the existence of a free nation.

By Mr. Jones, of Kentucky: Desiring the restoration of the Constitution and of equal rights to every State and citizen, and to that end accepting the issues presented by the action of the

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

THE recent publication entitled the Life of Lincoln, was not written by WARD H. LAMON, whose name appears as the author, but by CHAUNCEY BLACK, son of JEREMIAH BLACK, Mr. BUCHANAN'S Attorney General. LAMON gathered much of the material, and as a close friend of Mr. LINCOLN permitted his name to be used by BLACK as the author. The two have had a falling out. LAMON being of the opinion that some things in the book should have been omitted—which is to his credit. The enterprise appears to have been a speculation, and it is not impossible that BLACK may have had an additional motive in the opportunity afforded to gratify personal and political feeling. Nor is it improbable that the distinguished father of the author knew what the book contained, and he may have assisted in producing some portions of it.

WHEN the Pennsylvania delegates appeared at Baltimore only nineteen of the fifty-eight were for GREELEY. Under the manipulation of Col. MCCLURE some of the number were won over to GREELEY, and the action of the others practically nullified. As they originally stood the delegates probably represented the sentiment of the party in the State. Winning over delegates does not secure their constituents. Col. MCCLURE—how pleased Democrats must be with their new leader!—may be able to manipulate a dozen or two men at Baltimore, but he will find it quite different business when he comes to deal with the people. Five or six hundred men at Baltimore may put up HORACE GREELEY, who has spent his life in denouncing them, for the Democrats to support, but *they* will be their own judges when it comes to voting.

THERE is a very wide difference between the estimates of the United States Commissioners and those of Great Britain concerning the amount of direct damages caused by the depredations of the Anglo-rebel cruisers. Should the Geneva Court hold England responsible for these damages, as it probably will, the question will next turn upon the actual damages sustained in each instance. The American case places the aggregate damages at $17,763,-910; while the British case estimates them at $8,039,685; this being the outside amount which the English Commissioners think the evidence will sustain, should the question of liability be determined against that country. In addition to these damages, there is another class of claims to be considered—the expenses incurred by the United States in pursuit of the rebel cruisers, amounting to $7,080,478. England denies her responsibility for this debt, but if the point is decided in our favor she will claim that these expenditures did not exceed $1,500,000. These are the questions now under consideration by the tribunal.

WHEN reading denunciations and invectives directed against General GRANT, it is instructive to recollect how the President is regarded by those who know him best. There is probably not a man in the country of higher character than Judge HOAR, or one better qualified by natural endowments, education and opportunities of observation, to form a just estimate of the worth of a daily associate. Judge HOAR is also known to be fastidious and exacting in his judgment of men. Yet after prolonged and most intimate association with the President, as a member of his Cabinet, Judge HOAR is one of General GRANT'S most earnest admirers and defenders. Recalling the President as he knew him, and comparing his real character with Senator SUMNER'S attempt to describe it, Judge HOAR confessed that he could perceive no resemblance between the person and the picture. In fact, as he acknowledged in Faneuil Hall the other day, it seemed to him that the Senator must have been talking about somebody else than the quiet, unpretending man whom he had known as President GRANT.

IN an elaborate review of the financial policy of the government during the fiscal year just closed, the *Financial Chronicle* awards high praise to Secretary BOUTWELL for his management of Treasury operations during that period. It concedes to him the merit of having accomplished nearly everything he has undertaken in connection with the administration of the debt during the year, and especially congratulates him on his success in harmonizing the movements of the Treasury with those of the money market, thereby maintaining a healthy equilibrium and preventing monetary spasms from injuring business. The only important part of his plans which has in any wise failed during the year, is the reduction of the interest on the government bonds and the placing of a considerable part of the aggregate at four per cent.; and even the addition of two hundred million to the five per cents. and the subtraction of as much from the six per cent. five-twenties, in which these operations resulted, is so much gained. After a careful summing up of the whole case the financial situation is pronounced eminently "satisfactory."

THE latest crop reports from Europe render it probable that a considerable exportation of grain from the United States will be required to supply the home deficiency in bountiful supplies. While in some parts of the grain growing regions of that quarter of the world the harvest promises to be of the most bountiful character, yet in others—notably in Hungary and Bohemia—the prospect has been entirely destroyed by the inundation of those countries through the late overflow of the Elbe, Moldau and other rivers. In Hungary alone it is estimated that there are not less than four million acres, most of it excellent wheat land, under water at the present time, while Bohemia presents almost or quite as sorry a spectacle of ruin. Not only is this year's harvest totally lost in those districts, but it is said that many thousands of acres will be rendered wholly useless for agricultural purposes hereafter, the expense of restoration being greater than the value of the land itself. In England, the Russian Baltic provinces and other parts of Europe, the general prospects are regarded as satisfactory, but the disaster to which we have referred will inevitably place Europe under the necessity of drawing considerable supplies from abroad, most of which will unquestionably be furnished by this country.

WITH whatever disgust sound, old fashioned Democrats may behold or hear of the nomination of GREELEY at Baltimore, they may find some comfort in the reflection that the farce is of a piece throughout, and that the Convention of the present week merely continues the performance begun some weeks ago at Cincinnati. Democrats who vote for GREELEY'S nomination or indorsement commit only a somewhat greater and more glaring self-stultification than was committed by the so-called Reformers who voted for his nomination in May, or who have since declared their approval of his nomination. The inconsistency and disdain for all principles are the prominent traits displayed in both cases, and the honest observer may reasonably hesitate in deciding which of the parties has manifested less dignity or appears more worthy of contempt. "Any person, anything to beat GRANT," these are the watchwords embodying the sole principle of one of the parties; "any person, anything to give us once more the possession of power," this is the rallying cry which expresses the sole principle of the other party. The fact that such a coalition for the formation of a national party is possible in this country at so early a period in its history is a fact of painful significance, which may well suggest fears and misgivings for the future, and the final triumph of a party thus founded on the labefaction of all principle would surely be nothing less than the lesson of despair, such a revelation of the degradation of the nation as would imply *finis Poloniæ*—the speedy fall of the Great Republic. At present, in the certainty that the success of the brainless, soulless monster is impossible, one can gaze at it with cool curiosity as the harmless creation of a few professional politicians.

GREELEY THUNDER SILENCED.

Two or three weeks ago there appeared in the New York *Sun* an account of what purported to be a conversation between a correspondent of that paper and a former resident of Western Pennsylvania, in which the latter was represented as stating that Mr. W. R. BROWN, the great coal producer of this city, had in the most positive manner declared his conversion to the Liberal party, his satisfaction with the disposition made of the tariff question by the Cincinnati Convention, and the fixed determination of himself and employees to cast their votes for Mr. GREELEY'S election. As was to have been expected, the entire account turns out to have been a gross fabrication. Mr. BROWN not only repudiates the sentiments ascribed to him, and declares himself an earnest and consistent supporter of President GRANT, but he also states that the thousands of men employed in his various works, in nine different States, are almost a unit in favor of the re-election of the President, "knowing full well, as they do, that he has been their constant friend." Still further to clinch the proofs of falsehood and forgery against the *Sun*, Mr. BROWN'S partners in the great iron works of REESE, BROWN & BERGER, at New Castle, an establishment which employs some two thousand men, state that their employees "are almost a unit for GRANT and WILSON," and that while they know of but two Republicans who will vote for GREELEY, they do know of several prominent Democrats who will refuse to do so under any circumstances whatever. Very pertinently they add that the enthusiasm in his favor is not among the voters, but chiefly with the irresponsible penny-a-liners in the employ of such sheets as the *Sun*. Perhaps the game was hardly worth the candle, and yet it is well that the lie has been exploded at the outset, since it is a fair specimen of the manner in which GREELEY thunder is manufactured throughout the country. But the paltry trick won't win.

THE DEMOCRATS AND GREELEY.

GREELEY'S nomination at Baltimore has been discounted for weeks. Ever since it became a "fixed fact" Democrats have been deliberating, generally in silence, on what to do; and following the action of the Convention will be early indications of the decision. It is not too soon to say that in Pennsylvania GREELEY can, under no circumstances, obtain anything like a solid Democratic vote, while there is no pretense that the number of Republicans who will vote for him will make up the deficiency. Four weeks ago the number of Republicans disposed to go for GREELEY was greater than it is to-day, and the number will go on decreasing. That he will receive Republican support there is no disputing—so will BLACK, the Temperance candidate—but it will be conspicuous chiefly on account of its meagerness.

Following the Convention will be the drawing of the lines, and this process, we undertake to say, will demonstrate the correctness of these observations. Concede that a majority of the Democrats will feel themselves bound by the action of the Convention and will accept GREELEY as the Democratic candidate, though not understanding how such a thing could come about, there will yet remain a fatal minority, who will tell you to-day, and without the slightest hesitation, too, that they do not like GREELEY. They will continue to say and act so to the end. These are positive men, and can be depended upon to hold to their faith. Some will not vote at all; others, deeming it better to kill what they hate than pass it by, will vote for GRANT. Both of these classes have generally been active members of the party, serving on committees, doing hard work whenever *the party* has had straight-out candidates; but they regard the candidacy of GREELEY as the dismissal of the party, to be followed by a reorganization after the present craze has ended in the defeat they ardently wish it.

In this view we have taken no account of the fact that from business circles General GRANT will receive the support of Democratic voters, because they wish to see no change in the government. This is by no means a minor element in the case. Of itself it destroys the solidity of the Democratic vote.

The question at the present moment concerning GREELEY is, how many Democratic votes he can get, coupled with a vague hope, without any actual belief, that he may, through some mysterious process or other, get from some other quarter enough to make up the deficiency. But there is nothing in the GREELEY outlook that his most sanguine supporters will pretend promises large accessions. There are no influences at work that will cause the drawing of the lines now to take place to be followed by accessions. And there must be large accessions or there will be desertions. The thing must go up or go down. It cannot remain stationary. It is a thing of the tide—it must go one way or the other.

Democrats generally who refuse GREELEY are as much interested in securing his defeat as those who support him are in his election. There are others who will pursue the scarcely less fatal policy of dry-rotting the whole GREELEY scheme. And this, too, with reference to the State as well as the Presidential election; for it is impossible this year to separate the the two. Democrats who are against GREELEY will be against whatever involves GREELEYism, wherever and whenever they are called to act. They are going to be consistent now, and the only true Democrats hereafter. They have a plan—as men of sense acting with a purpose they must have one—holding that from out of the present condition of chaos and treachery will rise the Democratic party and they conspicuously of it. Hence "down with Greeleyism" will be their motto. Whatever makes for the hated coalition they will strike, for it will accord neither with their life-time mode of action nor ultimate object to go one way one day and another way the next.

In this do we see that the knife severs arteries that those who whetted it never suspected stood in danger.

THE LONG STRUGGLE OVER.

There is hardly much risk of disappointment in concluding that the struggle over the ballot, which has been maintained for so many years in England, has at last been decided in favor of progress and reform. As the triumph of the new measure at the bar of public opinion is complete, and as the resolution of the masses to have the change has been unmistakeably declared, the House of Lords, we may be sure, had decided to yield its objections even before the beginning of the late debate. Their Lordships cannot afford to defeat a bill which the Commons have passed by so large a majority. By cable it was stated yesterday that they had abandoned all the important amendments which the lower House found objectionable, and having gone so far, they would probably find little difficulty in going farther, if the withdrawal of their other amendments should seem indispensable. When the same subject was laid before them last year, they refused to consider it, on the ground that there was not time for its full discussion before the date fixed for the end of the session; a postponement which led to such an expression of the popular mind as could not fail to be an effective factor in securing against any action on their part liable to be construed as a defeat of the bill. The warning was the less likely to be treated with indifference as for some time the ballot has had many friends and advocates among even the Tory members of the Upper House. In the history of the prolonged contest over this subject, the gradual progress of reform in England is well illustrated. At first one of the "points" agitated by the Chartists, the demand for the ballot found advocates almost exclusively among the extreme Radicals, who were regarded with abhorrence by all right-minded believers in established order, and who were supposed to aim at nothing less than utter revolution in Church and State. At a much more recent period when, by the discussion of the subject, influential reformers and prominent writers had been led to take up the ballot as a measure essential to freedom of political opinion and action, eminent Liberal statesmen, Mr. GLADSTONE being one of them, denounced the proposed reform as un-English, a term which implies whatsoever things are vile, vicious, and of evil report. According to these statesmen, secrecy in voting is the refuge of a coward, too base for the exercise of so noble a privilege. Every man, they said, who has the right of suffrage, ought also to possess sufficient courage to confront all opposition and to defy interference. No doubt, such sentiments are very fine, and in the abstract worthy of great respect. But in the position in which a large proportion of British voters are placed as respects dependence upon the rich and powerful, they cannot afford to cultivate such elegant and superfine sentiments any more than they can afford to wear fine linen and broadcloth every day. If they would vote *vive voce* or by show of hands, they yet continue to have raiment to wear and food to eat, they must, willing or unwilling, often agree in the politics of their employers and superiors. The disorderly and riotous proceedings which characterize British elections under the old system of open voting were also powerful reasons for advocating secrecy; and when the ballot at length found such supporters as Mr. GROTE, the historian of Greece, it began to put forth claims to attention that could not be disregarded. Yet still it remained a mere party question until a few years ago the subject was raised to the rank of a great national interest by the investigations of parliamentary commissions concerning prevalent abuses at elections. Then Mr. DISRAELI, whose ingenuity is never at fault, made the discovery that British workmen need the shield of secrecy in voting for protection against the threats and intimidation of trades unions quite as much as against undue influence on the part of the clergy and the land owners. Thus the Tories were enabled to favor the inevitable change without seeming to assent to their own defamation, or to admit that their power had been abused. They even affect to hope that their party is more likely to gain than to lose by the change.

THE AVERAGE DEMOCRATIC FEELING CONCERNING GREELEY.

The average Democratic feeling concerning GREELEY is expressed by the New York *World* so accurately that there is no disputing its observations. Referring to the certainty of GREELEY'S nomination, it says, "the certainty is due to the same cause, namely that the Convention has been so skillfully packed that nobody can doubt that its action will be practically unanimous." And further:

"It is oddity, not uncertainty, that causes so lively an interest in the proceedings at Baltimore. It is the same kind of interest on which Barnum, the prince of humbugs, has always so adroitly practised. 'Joyce Heth,' and 'the woolly horse,' and the 'what-is-it?' and the 'happy family,' and the 'Kentucky giant,' and 'the fat woman,' did not attract spectators because they puzzled the calculations of the public, but because they seemed extraordinary and monstrous. In a great billiard match or a remarkable horse race, the whole interest of the betting fraternity hangs upon the uncertainty of the result. But in all of Barnum's humbugging exhibitions, the interest depends on the surprise felt by vulgar minds in beholding something unusual.

"Barnum, the prince of humbugs, never offered anything quite so odd and monstrous as the entertainment which has been arranged at Baltimore for the present week. * * *

"Of all the strange things which have ever happened, what can seem more extraordinary than the nomination of Horace Greeley as the regular Democratic candidate for President? It being already certain that the thing will be done, the country watches the process with the same kind of interest it would feel in looking at a hungry anaconda about to swallow a stag—hoofs, branching horns, and all—when it would nearly cost the anaconda his life to perform the feat, to say nothing of the pains of digestion afterward."

This, we say, so accurately describes the feeling among average Democrats that there is no disputing it. With such a condition of the party's stomach the digestion of the nomination is one of those impossibilities which erratic men sometimes attempt.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A man named Robe recently cut loose from a community of Shakers because the men and women were not allowed to shake hands and kiss each other. He says he don't like such tight-fitting robes.

Negotiations between the French and German governments have had the result to restore to France the statues of General Rapp, erected at Colmar; Kliber, at Strasburg, and a monument raised to the memory of Dessaix.

A Chinese fish company in San Francisco have been supplying customers with trout for some time past. The fish were sold by the pound. Lately the fish got into the habit of swallowing such innutritious substances as scrap iron, &c., thereby in many instances almost doubling their weight. At least the fishermen disclaim all knowledge of the mystery. "For weighs that are dark," &c.

A Milwaukee boy of fourteen, the sole support of a widowed mother, who some time ago was importuned to purchase a ticket in a gift concert, did so, and the other day won the chief prize, an Opera House, valued at fifteen thousand dollars.

It seems that fishes will fight as well as dogs and men. A man in Wisconsin lately caught two in the very act. We are not sure after all but total depravity is quite as common among the lower animals as among the children of Adam.

"Political documents" no longer can be franked by members of Congress, unless they are printed by order of Congress. Good.

The season for agricultural implement accidents is now here. The other day W. Heat got in front of a reaper and was cut in two, while Timothy Grass, who lived adjoining, had his head taken off by a mowing machine.

Judging by the great number of clergymen who have gone to Europe this season, ministers' sore throat must be very prevalent. The Baptists lead off with the greatest number of clerical pilgrims; the Catholics, who, until lately, rarely gave their pastors vacations, are this year stepping on the heels of the Baptists, and the Episcopalians follow hard after them. The Methodists, Presbyterians and Congregationalists find their enjoyment principally at home.

A novel case was tried in New York the other day. It involved the right of a man to mortgage a cemetery plot, and the presiding Judge held that such a transaction could not be considered legal, for the reason that when cemetery property has once been occupied by graves it ceases to be regarded as a portion of the assets of the owner.

The Louisville *Courier Journal* says that "the man who will stare will steal." Well, the Democratic party has stared consistency out of face.

One of our manufacturers, who prides himself upon "what he knows of the thermometer" is about perfecting a dress made of corrugated iron and adapted to both sexes. It is made on the principle of a refrigerator—double, with a layer of charcoal between the two suits, and he will certainly be a cool man who first wears one of them in public.

A Louisianian has invented a method of extracting bee honey from the comb by means of a centrifugal process, which accomplishes its work without breaking the comb further than uncapping the cells. The comb is then replaced in sliding compartments fitted to the hive, and the bees at once commence to refill the cells, thus saving the labor of constructing twenty pounds of comb, bee bread and wax, in order to preserve one pound of honey.

A late letter from Fort Defiance, Arizona, says the whole country thereabouts abounds in curious stones, and some of great value have been found. Garnets are particularly plentiful, and one meets Indians every day with from a gill to a pint of them to sell. They are of every shade, from deep blood red to pale pink.

An English association has built, in London, one hundred and twenty-three fountains, and one hundred and twenty-five troughs, from which half a million people, and a million horses, dogs, etc., drink every day.

A Minnesota wood chopper lately sawed down a tall tree, the other day, and upon splitting up the trunk with an ax and wedge found imbedded in the wood, at the point where the trunk diverged into branches, a leather bridle of antique pattern, with bit and buckles attached, and all in a remarkable state of preservation. How did it get there?

Shoals of worms, fish, frogs, etc., are frequently reported, but the latest and most remarkable development in this line occurred in Illinois, where, just after a brief shower, a live baby was found in the woods. There must have been a dreadful squall.

PERSONAL.

The fellow Wideman, who recently addressed a letter to the London *Echo*, "offering to sell that paper a pamphlet written by Cataczy, containing terrible revelations relative to the administration of President Grant," is the same impostor who last year deceived so many theatrical managers of New York city by falsely representing himself as a critic of a daily paper there, thereby gaining a free *entree* to their establishments. He is a characteress adventurer.

A Boston lady but eighteen years old, named Avonia Bonney, made a highly successful debut at the Balbo Theater, Turin, a few weeks ago. She appeared in the part of Amina in Bozzelli, and is said to Av(onia Bonney voice.

Vinnie Ream is about to come before the public in a new role. She turns briefly from her art labors in the cosy Capitol studio to the world of letters, and is about to publish—so it is said—a volume of travel, sketches and poems.

Sars Tollefson, the Norwegian giant, died in Chicago last week, after a brief illness. He was probably the tallest man on record of the present day. He was seven feet and nine inches in height, and weighed 375 pounds. He was born in Hollingsdale, Norway, in 1834, and emigrated to America some three years ago, settling in Chicago, and engaging in the saloon business. Being of such an extraordinary altitude, he received many tempting offers from speculating showmen to travel and exhibit himself, which, however, he steadily refused. His appearance upon the streets always attracted a host of gazers.

A son of the Siamese Minister of Foreign Affairs is studying at Oxford, and a son of the Minister of War has recently been admitted a cadet in the British army. Eleven sons of Siamese princes are at Singapore, pursuing studies preparatory to going to England.

Rev. George Rogers, of Dorsetshire, England, a well known clergyman, is on his way to this country, for the purpose of selecting a spot in the far West wherein to found a large English colony, the members of which will sail for the United States in the fall. English papers say that the example is likely to prove contagious if favorable news is received of the success of the experiment.

Private letters from London state that Mr. Strakosch has engaged to support Adelina Patti during her visit to this country in 1873 the new tenor, Sig. Stalo Campanini, who is the chief star at present in the London musical firmament. Sig. Campanini appears, by all accounts, to combine all the best characteristics of the genuine Italian school, which has lately threatened to become extinct. He has everything in his favor—voice, method, action and youth; and his success in London this season is of the most brilliant character. Thus, during this year and the next, we shall probably hear all the chief singers of the world.

Mrs. Fannie Jordan, whose conquests among European crowns and coronets have been the theme of so much criticism, has arrived in Brooklyn. The issue of the last brilliant capture which she made was a disastrous one to the subject of it, Don Hernandez y Castros, who was engaged to a lovely Roman lady of high rank, whom he irreconcilably offended by his familiarity with the fair Fannie. The shock to his love and pride was too great, and the President of the famous Cafe di Europa passed from the tortures of both by shooting himself. Mrs. Jordan is described as looking no more than twenty-three or twenty-five years old, and possessing a face symmetrical and attractive, with nothing of the confidence woman assumes to except an occasional unquestish leer. She claims to have been treated by the American press more harshly than she deserves, though when confronted with the statements previously made, she denied very few of them, only explained and excused them. She need not now be discouraged, for there are worse fields than America to work in.

In connection with the new Erie deal it is said that an attempt has been made to form a combination with the Central and Pennsylvania Roads so as to advance passage and freight tariffs, and make the profits of the business much larger than at present. The Pennsylvania Road at first declined to consider the matter, but it is now hinted that the preliminaries have been settled, and the negotiations will be completed immediately after the election is over.

Judging from Castelar's letters description of the present condition of Spanish politics and the attitude of the Republican party to the existing monarchy, that country has but a poor prospect of soon gaining the tranquility she so greatly needs. That Castelar is frank, honest and sincere, with an instinctive and persevering love of liberty, none who are familiar with his history can doubt. Neither can there be any question that the organic forces of political and social decomposition and reconstruction are in Spain, as everywhere else, actively at work. But when he openly declares that the Republican party will never cease to conspire against the throne, and that "it is necessary, before all and above all, to sacrifice the King," he simply announces a programme of continued disturbance and disorder. All governments, of whatever character, are naturally inclined to preserve their functions and their authority, and it is to be feared that the defiant gauge thus thrown in the face of Amadeus—who, however unable he may be to comprehend the actual current of ideas in Spain, assumed the crown upon the express invitation of the Cortes, and is moreover a man of undoubted energy and courage—will only result in rendering the general condition of affairs more chaotic and volcanic than before.

AUTHENTIC intelligence from Italy states that the "Garibaldians" are actively preparing for some new expedition, the nature of which is at present a secret. Enrollments are being openly made at the old offices of the party. It is suggested by some ultramontanist journals that the movement has some connection with the Italo-Prussian alliance, lately consumated, and that a Garibaldian invasion of Nice is the first step planned by Bismark toward the further dismemberment of France, by stripping her of Nice and Savoy. This supposition, however, in view of the recently concluded treaty between Bismarck and Thiers, seems improbable. It is thought in some other quarter that the expedition has reference to Spanish affairs, and that it is intended to support an attempt which it is said will shortly be made to proclaim a Republic in that country. But whatever may be the object of the expedition, its organization has created considerable excitement and agitation in ultramontanist circles, whose journals call upon the Catholic associations of Europe to be ready to meet and checkmate it.

The numerous friends of Hon. S.S. Cox will be glad to learn that he is quite restored from his recent very severe illness, and will be able to endure everything in the approaching campaign except to see his own speeches made against Greeley when the latter was his competitor for Congress, reproduced as a campaign document against his candidate for the Presidency.

Suggestions for Summer.

It is of the greatest importance that the system should be in a vigorous condition when the hot weather commences. The effects of a high temperature upon an enfeebled frame are always more or less disastrous. The loss of substance and the declensions of nervous power, occasioned by excessive heat, can only be compensated by the active, healthful, and regular exercise of all the bodily functions by which the waste of nature is replenished and the vital energies renewed. The great utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a means of toning, invigorating and regulating the organs of the body, is universally acknowledged. As a tonic it stimulates the flagging appetite and accelerates digestion; as a corrective it neutralizes acidity of the stomach and relieves flatulency; as an alterative and mild aperient it regulates the liver and the bowels; and an anodyne it promotes tranquil sleep; as a wholesome stimulant it imparts firmness and elasticity to the relaxed and trembling nerves, and as a blood depurent it purifies the vital current. To realize such a specific to the weak and debilitated is beyond all estimate. To invalids wilted down by the sultry heat of midsummer, it is as refreshing and vitalizing as the cool night dew the sun-scorched flowers. Composed of vegetable elements only, with a basis of pure diffusive stimulant, it is safe and palatable as well as medicinal. In fever and ague districts, and where malarial conditions are conducive to epidemic disease, it is considered the best safeguard against malarious infection, and the specified remedy for intermittent and remittent fevers.

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PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, viz:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.
FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
HARRISBURG, June 26, 1872.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
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JOHN F. HARTRANFT
For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.
For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,
For Congressmen at Large.
HARRY WHITE,
LEMUEL TODD.
For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.
For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
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Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Ormsby Borough Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
Birmingham Market Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.
Veteran Borough, Allegheny County School Bonds, 8 per cent. Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1872.

By latest advices we are informed that considerable amounts of money from the Eastern cities, which have been invested in securities here, and also in the purchase of business paper of many of our leading firms, will probably in a very short space of time be recalled for the purpose of various home investments. We have knowledge of one or two of our leading houses, who have had a large amount of money borrowed on three days' call at very low rates in Philadelphia, being called upon to-day, when they forthwith turned themselves about and placed the loans here on four months' time at the usual bank rates. This plan of borrowing upon call, while it suits the speculative character of the business in the seaboard cities, does not meet with general favor with our merchants and solid business men, for the reason that our banking facilities, while ample, do not constantly present accumulations of funds seeking short time investments, the deposits of our banks being, as a rule, results of private earnings or the surplus of parties who anticipate using the same, and not the aggregations of interior banks, placed here temporarily for the purpose of counting as reserve funds.

—A masterly inactivity seems to pervade our local stocks, few transactions being made, and it is almost impossible to determine whether buyers or sellers are in the majority. This inactivity pervades not only our local market, but also appears to be a feature of those East, few transactions, and those light and unimportant in character, appearing to be the rule.

—Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph stock is again in the market, asking for bidders, in considerable quantities, without takers as far as noted.

—Some little inquiry is heard for Columbia oil stock, without supply at quotations.

—No sales as far as we could learn have been made of Allegheny Valley 7-30s excoupon here, so we are unable to report prices. A few Allegheny 7s are offering.

—The new loan of the Connellsville route, while scarcely as yet upon the market, is occasionally seen, but its value appears unsettled thus far.

—The gold market closed with a firmer feeling apparently, and a confident anticipation among the bulls.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117¾	117¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	115½	115½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1867	115¼	115
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾
10-40s	112¾	112¾
New 5s	112¾	112¾
Gold	113¾	113½
Currency 6s	114¾	114¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113½
United States 6s of 1881	117¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115½
United States 10-40s	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114¾
Union Pacific Railroad	112¾
Central Pacific Railroad	112¾
Currency Pacifics	114¾

—Mr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his monthly report, No. 8, presents a tabular extract of the reduction of the national debt from March 1st, 1869, to June 1st, 1872. At the former date the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,525,-463,260 61, with a monthly interest charge of $6,052,-462 50. At the latter date the debt, less cash in the Treasury, was $2,193,517,378 94, with a monthly interest charge of $5,026,919 25; showing a reduction of $331,945,881 66 in the principal of the debt, and of $1,025,542 25 in the monthly interest charge, or $12,-062,579 of decrease in annual interest. During this period there has been a large tax reduction in both internal revenue and customs duties.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 9, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
Canton		56				
Western Union Tel	78½	78½				
Quicksilver		42				
Pacific Mail	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Adams Express		90¾		90		
Wells Fargo Express		47				
American Express		57		54		
United States Express		70				
New York Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
New York Central Scrip	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Erie	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Reading						
Michigan Central		115		115		
Michigan Southern	82	82		82¼		82¼
Illinois Central		137				
Cleveland and Pitts	91¾	91¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Chicago and Northwest	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Do. preferred	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾	111	111¾	111¾	111¾
St. Paul	34	34	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
Do. preferred	78	78	78	78	78	78
Wabash		54				
Do. preferred		96				
Fort Wayne	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Chicago and Alton		117		117		
Do. preferred		120				
Boston, Hartford & Erie		3				
Hudson	114¾					
New Jersey Central	93¾					
Union Pacific	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	55¾
Phila. and Erie	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	47⅞
Catawissa	25½
Oil Creek & Alley R.	58¾
North Penn'a R. R.	51
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
United Co's of N. J.	123
Schuylkill Navigation	19½

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, July 9, 1872.

REMARKS—The general markets since our last issue have undergone no material change. The demand has been almost entirely local. Buyers evidently have but little faith in the present prices being maintained. The result is their purchases are made in accordance with this view, and hence the volume of trade is small. Our rivers are again down to low water mark, navigation to the lower ports being suspended for the present. The knowing ones say that trade will be neglected until towards the close of the present month. Flour—The market remains dull, with more sellers than buyers, although holders are not inclined to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. The mills are well supplied, and are not in the market as purchasers. Grain—we have never noticed less inclination to operate. There seems to be no fixed prices. It would be difficult to fix the figures for a good round lot. The receipts have been quite light. Bacon—the market has been decidedly firm, and the advance we have before noted maintained. And why not? Smoked meats are the cheapest in the market. Leading dealers are well supplied, and are evidently well pleased with the situation. Eggs are dull; prices have declined and holders are anxious to unload. Butter is dull as ever, but no lower. The receipts have fallen off, but the supply is fully up with the demand. Cheese steady but not very active. The decline noted in Monday's issue has been maintained. The stock in first hands is ample. Apples—The receipts are increasing. The offerings generally are of an inferior description. Prices are somewhat uncertain. Hay—Prices seem to have touched bottom, and holders are less anxious to sell. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The stock in first hands is not large. Potatoes—The receipts of new are increasing, with a fair local demand. We note sales at $2@3 per bush. Old crop is not quotable. Groceries—Sugars are reported firmer, with a fair inquiry. Although prices have advanced in the East, dealers here have not yet advanced their rates. Poultry is in fair supply and demand, with regular sales. Chickens by the coop 70@80c per pair.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1872.

REMARKS—The crude market continues very dull, prices are still tending downward. The bottom don't seem to have been yet reached. When that event takes place there will probably be a reaction. It was reported among the knowing ones that several lots had changed hands at Parker's at $3 60 per barrel. In our market there are no established figures.

REFINED.

For once we have a sale to record. When we learn of another our readers shall be duly informed of it. The nominal rates for Eastern delivery were, spot 22½, July 22½, August 22¾, September 22¾.

Sales, 300 barrels, July.....22¾.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, July 9.—The *Herald* says: The market to-day was rather more active on upper road, with a slight advance. There was no change on lower creek from Saturday's prices. We quote the following sales:

500 bbls in per road, spot.....$3 59½
500 bbls upper road, spot.....3 55
1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....3 57½
1,000 bbls upper road, regular.....3 67½
1,000 bbls upper road, 30 days, all year.....3 60
1,000 bbls upper road, August.....3 70
1,000 bbls in per road, B. O., all year.....4 17½
500 bbls lower road, spot.....3 55
1,000 bbls lower road, spot.....3 60
1,000 bbls lower road, regular.....3 67½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....3 70
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....3 70
1,500 bbls Parkers Landing, spot.....3 65
1,000 bbls.....3 70

NEW YORK, July 9.—Closing the 8th.—Market unsettled; crude in bulk quoted at 12c; sales of refined embrace 2,500 bbls for July at 22¾c, and 1,000 obls, deliverable August 10 @ 10½, at 22½c. For Philadelphia delivery the market is very quiet, with prices somewhat nominal; a sale reported of 1,000 bols refined B. O., in bulk, at August at 23½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Market quiet; S. W. 22¾c; crude in bulk 12c; cases 26½c; refined in bbls, Philadelphia: July 22¾c; bbl; August 22¾c.

ROUSEVILLE, July 9.—Market quiet at $3 50 bbl.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 9.—Market dull at $3 55. OIL CITY, July 9.—Market dull and steady; limit on lower road $3 60; 47 gravity, at Oil City, $3 70.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

TITUSVILLE, July 9.—Markets dull; $3 55 bbl, $3 60 refined.

OIL CITY, July 9.—Market very quiet; sat 3370as 75; Lower Creek, $3 59@3 60.

TIDIOUTE, July 9.—Market dull at $3 45.

ROUSEVILLE, July 9.—Market quiet at $3 50.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Oleopolis Oil Works	79
Owner	Citizens' Oil Works	140
Owner	Excelsior Oil Works	70
Fisher Bros	Fairview Oil Works	458
H Heitz	Fairview Oil Works	222
S S Duncan	Superior Oil Works	320
Owner	Dr. Tweddle	240
Fisher Bros	Standard Oil Works	940
S S Duncan	Petrolite Oil Works	466
Fisher Bros	Liberty Oil Works	382
F Kelly	Cosmos Oil Works	466
S S Duncan	Vesta Oil Works	70
H L Taylor	Liberty Oil Works	314
Thomas King	Brilliant Oil Works	80
H. McKee	Citizens Oil Works	714
J Rushnell	Vesta Oil Works	74
J Rushnell	Lilly Oil Works	466
J Rushnell	Standard Oil Works	1,359
Fisher Bros	Citizens' Oil Works	930
J Rushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	856
S S Duncan	American Oil Works	382
Total		9,346

Shipments of Refined Oil Over the A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 8, 1872.

C. C. Beggs & Co., 54 bbls to W. H. Parsons, New York.

Irwin & Co, 1,020 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 550 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Joseph Spear & Co, 59 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 151 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co, 300 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 255 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Irwin & Wagner, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 9, 1872.

FLOUR—Inactive and nominal; good to choice extra $6 00@7 25; Minnesota Flour; superfine $5 00@5 50.

GRAIN—Wheat irregular and lower; offered at $1 24¾ seller July, $1 23¾ bid; seller August $1 18a1 18¾. Corn quiet and easier at 39¾c seller July; 41¾c seller August; 42¾c seller September; rejected 36¾c. Oats dull at 26c cash; 25¾@25¾c seller August. Rye quiet but firm; sales at 56@56c. Barley quiet at 66c for rejected; 86c bbl, 86c asked seller September.

PROVISIONS—Pork lower at $13 12½ seller July. Lard quiet and firm; winter sea-sale at 8 84c. Bulk meats firm and unchanged. Sweet pickled hams steady at 9 @ 10c nkd. Shoulders held at 5c. Short ribs sides 6 85@6 90.

WHISKY—Firmer and scarce; held at 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton lower; middling uplands, 21½c. Flour more active and a shade firmer; sales 16,000 bbls; superfine $4 80@5 05; good to choice $5 10@7 15; extra Ohio $6 20@8 50; St. Louis $7 00@8 65. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky firmer at 92c. Wheat 1@2c better and quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, $1 03¾@1 04; winter red western $1 22@1 23; amber Michigan $1 26@1 27; white Canada $1 30@1 32. Corn 1@2c better, and quiet; mixed western 47c, seller July; 47c seller September; 51@52c buyer August. Oats dull and heavy; sales of white at 31@32c; No 2 30c; Michigan 30@3c. Pork and lard nothing doing.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Hogs dull; regular $12 25. Out meats firm and in good demand at 8a8¼c. Hogs in good demand at 5¾@5¾c. Live hogs in good demand at $4 10@4 40; choice butchers' $4 45@4 50; receipts 54. Lard quiet at 7¾@7¾c; prime steam $7 85@7 90c. Whisky steady at 84c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 1 Milwaukee, $1 28¾; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 04c. Corn in demand and fair; market firm; No. 2 mixed 39½c. Oats dull and prices declining; No. 2 29c. Rye dull and prices declined. Barley scarce and firm; fall No. 2 56c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Flour dull; superfine mixed nominal. Wheat—Red, $1 40. Rye 68c. Corn quiet and weak; prices 1@2c lower. Mixed western 47@48c. Oats firmer at 38@40c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky dull at 91½c. Petroleum—Crude, 16¾c; refined, 22¾@22½c.

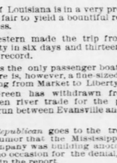
Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Wheat dull and prices nominal; No. 1 red winter held at $1 50; No 2 $1 40. Corn quiet and dull at 40c; low grades 37c. Oats in demand good at 32c. Petroleum—refined 20@20½c for car lots; 21c for jobbing.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Tobacco steady; sales 181 hhds.

TIN CAN MANUFACTORY.



Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers of

Miller's Screw Can.

Patented March, 1868.

The Best and Cheapest Fruit Can ever invented. Requires no soldering wax.

This Can is also extensively used for Oil, Paints, &c. Send for Sample.

All other kinds of Tin Cans made, and orders filled on short notice.

D. MILLER & CO.,

109 and 111 Sandusky Street, ALLEGHENY.

NEW POTATOES DAILY.

CABBAGE Daily.
RASPBERRIES Daily.
Other Fruits, Berries and Vegetables in season.
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and Cider.
Dried Fruits, Seeds, Grain, &c.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MANTELS, MARBLE MANTELS.

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Stone Marble Works, 219 and 221 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

W. W. WALLACE.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 113¾@113¾.

NEW YORK, July 9—P. M.

GOLD.

Gold dull but steady at 113¾@113¾. Loans ranged from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings about $14,000,000.

MONEY.

Money easy at 3 to 5 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange steady.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull and quiet.

U. S. 6s 1881, cps.	117¾@117¾	5-20s, 1867	115 @115¼
5-20s, 1862	114¾ bid	5-20s, 1865 cps.	114¾ @ 114¾
5-20s, 1864	none.	10-40s, cup ons.	none.
5-20s, 1865	115¾ bid	Currency 6s	114¾@115
5-20s, 1865, new	113¾@114	New 5s	113¾

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull but firm.

Tennessees, old	74¾	S. Carolinas, July	23¾
Tennessees, new	75	S. Carolinas, April	24
Missouri 6s	94		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened at prices slightly lower than last night, and by noon had declined from ¼ to ¾ per cent. all around. On the second call there was a slight rally, and the market closed dull and steady.

Western Union	78	Northern Pacific	37¾
Adams Express	97	Cleveland & Pitts'g	90¾
Fargo Express	89¾	N. W. Common	73¾
American Express	54	do pref	93¾
United States	88	Rock Island	111¾
Pacific Mail	28¾	St. Paul	34
N. Y. Central	97¾	Toledo & Wabash	24¾
Erie	20¾	Chicago and Alton	117
Michigan Central	115	Ohio and Mississippi	45¾
Mich. Southern	82¾	Quicksilver	42¾

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Cuba	July 10	Liverpool.
Iowa	July 10	Liverpool.
Batavia	July 13	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	July 13	Liverpool.
Austria	July 13	Liverpool.
Baltic	July 18	Liverpool.
Scotia	July 17	Liverpool.
Britannia	July 17	Liverpool.
Algeria	July 20	Liverpool.
Columbia	July 20	Liverpool.
Assyria	July 24	Liverpool.
Saint Laurent	July 27	France.
Europa	July 27	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., July 9, 1872.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 78 at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 9, 1872.

River falling with three and a half feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 81 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 9, 1872

Weather cloudy and warm, with prospects of rain this evening. River three feet five inches and falling. The Courier arrived from Parkersburg at 6 A. M. and laid up for more water. The Andes left for Cincinnati at 4 P. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

S. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Graceth.....Houghton.....Kinsman.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.

Departed.

S. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack..Geneva.
Graceth.....Houghton.....Kinsman.
Chieftain.....Hendricks.....Geneva.
West Virginia.....Donaldson.....Geneva.

Monongahela two feet three inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Elizabeth.....Elizabeth.....Houghton, 3 P. M.

The river has undergone no change. Navigation is suspended to all points on the Ohio. The low price of freights is not a sufficient inducement for boats to go to any extra expense in order to get out.

THE towboats Mary Davage and Collier were to leave the ore pile to-day.

THE river at St. Paul was higher on Saturday than at any time this spring, and rising rapidly.

THE steamer Argosy was announced to leave Cincinnati on Tuesday, and the Exchange on Wednesday.

THE sugar crop of Louisiana is in a very promising condition, and bids fair to yield a bountiful return of saccharine sweetness.

THE steamer Western made the trip from Fort Benton to Sioux City in six days and thirteen hours, the fastest time on record.

THE Messenger is the only passenger boat at the levee landing. There is, however, a fine-sized fleet of tow boats, extending from Market to Liberty street.

THE Bowling Green Bee will withdraw from the Louisville and Green river trade for the present; she will hereafter run between Evansville and Bowling Green.

THE St. Louis *Republican* goes to the trouble of contradicting the rumor that the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company was doing a good deal of boat. There was no occasion for the denial, for nobody put any faith in the report.

THE U. S. Mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are side-wheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain A. S. Carlile on the wharfboat.

CINCINNATI.—Captain H. U. Hart has contracted with James Mack for a new sidewheel steamer 250 feet long and with 56 feet beam. She will have a machinery of the John H. Grosebeck, which will be demolished. She will have the engines have 22 inch cylinders, 7 feet stroke.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says: We understand that at a meeting held yesterday a new line of boats was organized for the Cincinnati and Memphis trade consisting of the Potomac, St. Mary, Arlington and Andy Baum, to commence operations at the opening of navigation on the coming fall. Captain Joan A. Williamson is the superintendent.

CAPTAIN MAT. TELLEY is lying dangerously ill at Carondelet. He has bought the tug Shoo Fly at Chicago, which he will use here as a harbor boat, for which there is plenty of business. The tug is now above Rock Island, on the Illinois, where she got over, although hoked up, which has ingloriously, and is now drawing only four feet.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Picayune*, of the 3d, says: We learn that on last Saturday evening the steamer Mayflower, for Ouachita river, City of Cairo, for the Ohio river, and Southwestern, for Red river, left below Carrollton. The City of Cairo was not in sight, the Southwestern had her knees broken down; the Mayflower was so badly damaged that she was obliged to lay at Carrollton until Sunday next to repair.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Sunday Republican* on the situation: The river at this point is still on the decline. The Upper Mississippi is low; the Illinois is low; the Chippewa is down; the St. Croix is shrinking; the prospect of a freak how, under these circumstances, could the old Mississippi keep full? The thick and tinted water rolling down the channel here tells us that the Missouri is furnishing the best part of the water flowing by this place. That stream has plenty of water, and it is likely will have plenty for some time to come. Business here is rather dull. The weather is still pleasant for the season.

A MEMPHIS dispatch says: The cut off at the mouth of White river, navigable for five years past, and the chief passway for vessels, has filled up, and steamers are obliged to run the old river, twenty-five miles around, via Napoleon. The T. H. Allen and Barbarossa have just got through on their first trips. The Dardanelle, from Arkansas, struck a snag at the foot of Island 65, on her way up, and had her tow stove, so that she will have to be docked for repairs; damages some $500. The heavy bars in the Lower Arkansas have barely four feet over them, and until they cut out, navigation will be troublesome.

THE STEAMER MINER—MEMORANDUM.—Arrived at Santee Agency at 12:30 July 2. Steamer Western passed up at 9 A. M., and the Sioux City at 7 A. M. We arrived at Bonfingh's The Camp at 3 P. M. lay all night, and took aboard eleven hundred oak ties for Sioux City. July 3—Arrived at Sioux City at 5 A. M. Steamer None Such in port. Lay to for one hour. Passed St. Helena at 7:30, and landed at Western's landing at 5 A. M., where we took on a consignment of hard to describe. Stop and hear the metropolis and spend the Fourth. Mr. Wiseman was among the early settlers of Sioux City, and will no doubt be cheered by such pioneers as Peppy Hagy and others. By thrift and industry he has made a beautiful farm and now proposes to build a residence in which he and his aged wife will spend their declining years. Passed Vermillion at 10:30. Lay to one hour below Ionia to cut spars. Passed Weston landing at 4 P. M. Arrived at Sioux City at 5 A. M. Silver Lake in port. On the next trip of the Miner she will have on board, from Sioux City and Yankton, a party of excursionists, not to the Yellowstone or the Great National Park, but to the crossing of the Northern Pacific.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R

Maloney & L, 2 cars s iron; J R & A Murdoch, 1 bbls e pots; H Hiddle, 1 cook stove; Wm Graves, 1 lead & Carson, 10 bbls vinegar; Jones & P, 1 scrap steel; A W Logan, 2 bbls pigs; Jno Harper, 1 wag.n; Dani Wallace, 171 bags wheat; Wm Iron Co, 1 bdl R iron; Geo. W Evert, 5 bbls spirits; W Duncan & co, 17 bbls spirits, 2 do brandy; J A Graff, 1 cs sox sundries; H Reis, jr, 1 set wheels; H W Bingham, 5 bxs pop bottles; Laughrey & Frew, 3 bxs colors; Graff B. & co, 2 cases limestone; Dillinger & S, 1 bo notes; S M Kier & co, 1 car fire brick; Pittsburgh Locomotive works, 10 wheels; H Kleber & bros, 1 organ; Lowry & P, 1 bx butts; J F Shriver & co, 25 bxs soap; Henderson bros, 10 bbls lubricating oil; McK ewan & co, 6 bbls lubricating oil; A C Pentz, lot straw; D Eastine & co, 1 bx cigars; Hay, Sou & co, 1 package ware; Voight & co, 5 bbls eggs; McKnight & co, 1 car s iron; Spencer McC & co, 151 crates ties; 10 cars wig & son, 3 bales twine; Davies, Chambers & co, 8 bxs rags; S Arnashan, 34 bxs 1 jars, 10 do 8 jars; J F Smith, Son & co, 40 bxs 7 jars; Voigt, M & co, 4 bbls co, 31 balls hay; C G McMillin, 1 car pipe; T H Nelson, 1 bale paper; M Welsh & co, 125 bcks rye, 22 do wheat; Honck M & co, 1 bbl eggs.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—L Waiter & Son, 1 car lumber; G aff, Bennett & co, 4 boxes pulleys; Superior Iron co, 3 cars limestone; J. K. Shinn, 1 car coal; Thos Cuttetell, 1 car coke; Graff, Neagres & co, 1 car metal; Young & Booth, 266 sgs matt; Armstrong Cork co, 250 pkgs nails; E G Evans, 3 cs shoes, 3 bxs chines, 3 bxs fixtures, 5 pdcs; Grusch & Reimuth snyder, 1 car lumber; J M Hemphill, 1 car, 40 cows Hauck, McLague & co, 199 b oats; Warden, Oxward & co, 1 car s; P Rinehart, 1 do do; Graff, Bennett & co, 1 car stone; F Gnouffer, 8 bbls eggs; Spear & Glenn 10 bbls flour; H Carson, 25 do semolina; Armst. Dobson & co, 2 crates silk bottles; J K Shinn, 1 car coal; Isabella Furnace co, 2 cars brick; J Hippley, 1 half car bran; R Knox & Son, 1 car bulk oats; Jno Graff, 177 bags oat corn; F O sens, 7 bbls apples; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 1 car cast iron; Isabella Furnace co, 11 cars Wash ore; J Lautner, 37 g stones; S H Dodt, 2 bbls b ale.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Carnagie & K, 1 car limestone; Shoenberger, B & co, 2 do do; S T Bedtrun, 1 do do; Andrews; Godfrey & Clark, Chat Lake Ice co, 1 car ice; Isabella Furnace, 12 cars Ohio coke; J McD. Thomas, 1 do do; Cuppa & Co, 1 do do; J Armon, lot s iron; H P Sellers & co, 3 boxes tobacco, 1 box backing; John P Dean, 1 box rubber; S Rhondthiger, 1 box notes; Whitmore, W L & co, 1 bale packing; H Gerwig & Son, 1 bbl, 1 bag eggs, 1 ox butter, 1 coop poultry; Wm Hoffman, lot calves; Graff, Bennett & M, 2 bbls eggs, 1 box butter, 1 coop chickens, lot calves; J Katz, 2 calves; Jno Hoffman, lot calves; S Stevenson, 1 bbl eggs; G A Williams, 1 do eggs; Wm Sewell, 1 cow; McElroy & D, 6 sacks wool; W son, 6 bbls refined oil; T P Henderson, 1 car lime; P do Jenkins, 5 bf bbls fish; Grover & Baker, 1 sewing machine crates; Wm Stewart, 1 coop chickens, 1 bbl butter, 1 do eggs; Thos Cree, 1 do butter; Jno Harris, 1 car lime; Monteath, 2 bbls butter; Jas O'Brian, 2 do do; Samuel Scott, 1 do do.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Young & Murphy, 2 log powers; Hubbard, S & B, 1 circle saw; Isaac Kinnard, 1 iron water wheel; Jas O'Brien, 22 sks oats; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; Wm Spark, 1 tool chest; Scioto Reed, 1 cider mill; Schumaker & Co, 20 trcs hats; 100 bbls flour; Reed & Gisel, 2 cars oats, 1 do corn; Wm Sumner & co, 10 sewing machines; Hastie and Lock co, 2 safes; Voight, M & co, 20 bbls apples; S P Shriver & co, 5 cases tobacco; Knox & Orr, 3 do do; Arnackles & co, 30 do do; E H Myers & co, 145 bcs soap; W B Hays & Son, 50 do do; Reese & Owens, 50 do do; Wall, Lang & co, 25 do do; Singer, Nimick & co, 150 steel wings; Moorhead & co, 225 plates spelter.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R

Maloney & L, 2 cars s iron; J R & A Murdoch, 1 bbls e pots; H Hiddle, 1 cook stove; Wm Graves, 1 lead & Carson, 10 bbls vinegar; Jones & P, 1 scrap steel; A W Logan, 2 bbls pigs; Jno Harper, 1 wag.n; Dani Wallace, 171 bags wheat; Wm Iron Co, 1 bdl R iron; Geo. W Evert, 5 bbls spirits; W Duncan & co, 17 bbls spirits, 2 do brandy; J A Graff, 1 cs sox sundries; H Reis, jr, 1 set wheels; H W Bingham, 5 bxs pop bottles; Laughrey & Frew, 3 bxs colors; Graff B. & co, 2 cases limestone; Dillinger & S, 1 bo notes; S M Kier & co, 1 car fire brick; Pittsburgh Locomotive works, 10 wheels; H Kleber & bros, 1 organ; Lowry & P, 1 bx butts; J F Shriver & co, 25 bxs soap; Henderson bros, 10 bbls lubricating oil; McK ewan & co, 6 bbls lubricating oil; A C Pentz, lot straw; D Eastine & co, 1 bx cigars; Hay, Sou & co, 1 package ware; Voight & co, 5 bbls eggs; McKnight & co, 1 car s iron; Spencer McC & co, 151 crates ties; 10 cars wig & son, 3 bales twine; Davies, Chambers & co, 8 bxs rags; S Arnashan, 34 bxs 1 jars, 10 do 8 jars; J F Smith, Son & co, 40 bxs 7 jars; Voigt, M & co, 4 bbls co, 31 balls hay; C G McMillin, 1 car pipe; T H Nelson, 1 bale paper; M Welsh & co, 125 bcks rye, 22 do wheat; Honck M & co, 1 bbl eggs.

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THE VERY LATEST.

LAW AND ORDER OUTRAGED.

The Lynching of Two Men in Mercer County, Ohio.

Full Account of the Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, OHIO, July 9, 1872.

Alexander McLeod and Absalom Kimmel, two of the men charged with murdering Mary Secor, in Liberty township, Mercer county, were taken out of the jail at Celina yesterday and hung. It had been noised abroad that the criminals would be lynched on Monday, and early in the day people from far and near flocked to the town, until thousands had assembled. At ten o'clock A. M. an organized band of some three hundred horsemen, with a captain and a hanging committee of twenty-five in wagons, who also had a chaplain, arrived. They held a meeting on the Fair Grounds, after which they went to the jail, caught the sheriff, took the keys from his pockets and opened the cells. The two Kimmel brothers and McLeod were brought out and put in the wagons with the committee of twenty-five, and the procession started for the place where the girl had been murdered, which is some eleven miles from Celina. Thousands of persons followed, forming a procession a mile in length. Water was furnished from barrels, tubs and pails along the route, showing that the most ample preparations had been made for terrible work. Arriving at the field where the murder had been committed, the owner of the farm objected to having the execution take place on his premises. The captain of the lynchers then ordered that the hanging be done in a field in front of the old man Kimmel's house. When they came in sight of the house the old man was seen running across a field and was soon hidden in the woods. Mrs. Kimmel fell in a spasm and has been prostrate ever since. A tree, which forked some twenty feet above the ground, was selected as a part of the scaffold. Poles were cut and placed on end and from there to the tree a pole was fastened. Over this pole ropes were thrown and the wagon containing the doomed men was drawn by hand to a point directly under the ropes. The captain fastened the ropes around the necks of Absalom Kimmel and McLeod, when a brother of the murdered girl got into the wagon and prevailed on the committee to spare the life of the younger Kimmel, who is only sixteen years old, on account of his age. The doomed men were then notified that their end was near and given an opportunity to speak. Kimmel confessed his guilt, but McLeod said "I am not guilty; you are shedding an innocent man's blood." The committee of twenty-five were ordered to do their work, and but one man responded. Volunteer were called for and promptly came forward and pulled on the ropes, drawing the murderers upward till their heads touched the pole over which the ropes were suspended. They died from strangulation and in fifteen minutes were believed to be dead, but were allowed to hang for nearly half an hour. Kimmel's jaw dropped and his tongue hung out, but McLeod's features remained perfectly natural. The bodies were given to physicians at Fort Recovery and Shaneville. The younger Kimmel was sent back to jail, and all the Kimmels have been notified to leave the country within sixty days. The only disturbance was caused by one of the committee proposing three cheers for Jeff Davis during the hanging. The crowd dispersed without any hostility and order, and thus ended one of the darkest crimes on record.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Assassinations and Kidnapping Everywhere—Complaints of the Juarez Government—Gen'l Rosecrans's Railroad Enterprise.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 1.—Revolutionary movements continue, and assassinations and kidnapping prevail everywhere. Mexican journals are full of complaints against the usurpations of the Government. Mariscal, Mexican Minister to the the United States, will probably go to Washington on the 15th. Thomas H. Nelson, Minister of the United States to Mexico, will also sail for New York on the 15th, and will not return as American Minister. It is reported that ex-Gov. Baez will assume the Governorship of Vera Cruz. The execution of Yucian, former member of the press in Cuba, by the Spanish authorities, created a great excitement in Mexico. Gen. Rosecranz has published a manifesto censuring the Mexican journals for having attacked the projected railroad enterprise, complaining that in spite of his known predilection for Mexico and Mexicans there is no one to defend him. He calls on the patriotism, honor and generosity of Mexicans to take the matter of the railroad again under consideration.

MATAMONOS, July 8.—The situation at Monterey is unchanged. Four thousand revolutionists, with cavalry and artillery, occupy two points some distance from Monterey. It is believed that the rebel leaders are awaiting the result of negotiations going on at the City of Mexico for the surrender of the revolutionists.

POLITICAL.

The Press on Greeley as the Democratic Candidate.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *World* says: "If, in the interest of Greeley, the convention refuses to nominate any candidate, it will thereby virtually proclaim the dissolving of the Democratic party. If the Democrats are expected to vote for Greeley, let him be presented in the usual way as a Democratic candidate. To be sure, it is an absurd nomination for the Democratic National Convention to make, but if it is better for the party to elect and control him than to elect such a Republican and leave him free."

Louisiana Reform Democratic Nominations.

The Democratic Reform State Central Committee have united on the following State ticket: Governor, John McElroy, of Ouchita; Lieutenant Governor, B. F. Jonas, of Orleans; Auditor, David Dennett, of St. Mary; Attorney General, H. N. Ogden, of Orleans; Secretary of State, A. D. Lafargo, of Avoyelles; Superintendent of Education, H. M. Lusher, of Orleans. In the same fusion the present Auditor and Secretary of State, nominated by the recent Democratic State Convention.

Another Greeley Convert.

NEW YORK, July 9.—A Baltimore special to the *Tribune* says: Hon. Philadelph Van Trump, member of Congress from Ohio, who has heretofore been a strong and persistent opponent to any alliance between the Democratic party and Liberal Republicans, has announced his intention of supporting Greeley after the nomination is made to-morrow. "There is now believed to be only one Democratic member of Congress who declares that he will in no case support the Cincinnati ticket, and that is J. J. Davis, of West Virginia.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Election of Erie Directors.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The Erie election commenced this morning at 10 o'clock and progressed quietly. The following is the ticket nominated, there being no opposition: Samuel D. Babcock, S. L. M. Barlow, John J. Cisco, Charles Day, Alex. S. Diven, John A. Dix, W. Butler Duncan, John L. Johnston, Henry L. Lansay, J. Talbot Oliphant, Edwin D. Morgan, John V. D. Peyster, Homer Ramsdell, Frederick Schuehardt, William M. Shippen, William R. Travers, and Peter H. Watson. Peter H. Watson is nominated for President, and Alex. S. Diven for Vice President. No opposition.

Both accepted. A resolution was passed complimenting Gen. Dix and members of the late direction. Mr. Watson was first publicly known as Assistant Secretary of War during the term of Edwin M. Stanton. Since his retirement from that position, for most of the war, he has been identified with oil and railroad interests in Pennsylvania and Ohio. He was President of the Southern Improvement Company, which it was alleged attempted to establish a monopoly of the oil carrying business, and it will be remembered he was summoned before the last Congress in connection with that scheme. He has since been a director from the War Department been prominently connected with several railroads, the Lake Shore and Michigan Central Railroad Company.

Capture of a Heavily Armed Cuban Privateer Off Newport, R. I.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 9.—Last evening as the revenue cutter Moccasin, stationed at this port, was on a cruise to Block Island, and when off Point Judith, she sighted a suspicious looking craft, and upon laying her course found her to be the Cuban privateer Pioneer, formerly the United States revenue cutter Resolute, which had been sold a short time since to Cuban parties. The Captain of the cutter ordered her commander aboard, who said he was a Lieutenant Commander of the Cuban navy. The schooner was brought into port, and this morning the Cuban flag is flying from her mastheard. Her crew consists of four officers and sixteen Cubans. The commander is T. L. Norton; Lieutenant Commander, G. R. Hattrick; Captain, R. Cain; Second Lieutenant, J. A. Cnarean. The crew is made up of all nationalities. The vessel is heavily armed, having two twenty-pound Parrott guns and one eighteen-pound rifled French gun, besides a large stock of small arms, with ammunition and provisions for a long cruise. When asked why she was in neutral waters, her commander said he was waiting for further orders from a messenger who was put ashore at Charleston. Inquiry for New York a short time ago. Her officers claim that they have acted as a decoy in drawing Spanish war vessels from Cuban waters, and are very anxious to get out of sight before the Spanish fleet hear of their whereabouts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign papers announce the death, at Stettin, June 21, of the celebrated German author, Robert Prutz.

At Jacksonville, Levers county, West Virginia, on Friday last, a man named Keith struck a man named Wilson on the head with a stone, from the effects of which Wilson died on Saturday. Keith has escaped.

A negro man named Thomas Smith was on Monday sentenced to be hung on the 15th of September for the murder of Joseph Braden, near Louisville, in May, 1871.

Wm. Cain, aged nineteen, was crushed to death in Dennis Long's pipe foundry, at Louisville, yesterday by a mould weighing four thousand pounds falling on him.

Six companies of the Eighth infantry arrived at Sioux City, Iowa, yesterday *en route* to Fort Rice, Dakota, to join the escort fitting out at that point to guard the surveying party of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and which will consist of about one thousand men, with a battery of Gatling guns and a detachment of mounted infantry, all under the command of General Stanley.

A German named Wm. Hugman committed suicide at St. Louis yesterday by jumping from a ferry boat. Cause, whisky.

Mrs. Ellen Allen died at St. Louis yesterday from the effect of a dose of Paris green.

Robert Smith and Andrew G. Tellen, while bathing in the Mississippi river at Moline, Iowa, on Sunday, were carried away by the current and drowned.

Jas. Neggle and Jos. Creed, living at Lebanon, Illinois, got into a quarrel last Saturday, during which the latter stabbed the former, killing him.

Walter G. Overton, a well known journalist and correspondent, died at Louisville yesterday.

A farmer named Thomas Murger, living near Owasso, Mich., was shot and killed by some unknown person on Monday.

Few persons are aware that there is a society of the Mormons in Paris, who conform to the social and spiritual habits of Salt Lake City. It was only through the statistics of different religions, recently published by the Minister of Justice, that this fact became known.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Unveiling of the Stein Monument—Speech of Mr. Bancroft.

NASSAU, July 9.—The monument to the great German statesman, Stein, was unveiled in this city today. The ceremony took place in the presence of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and Prince Frederick William, and the chief dignitaries of the court and empire. The spectacle was witnessed by vast crowds of people from all parts of Europe. George Bancroft, the American Minister, who was present, was invited to address the assembly. He gave an eloquent account of the career of the man whose memory Germany to-day celebrated. "It was Stein," he said "who first kindled the idea of German unity, and time had fanned the spark into the flame, and to him Germany owed the proud position she now held among the nations of the earth."

Eleven Persons Burned to Death and Twelve Seriously Injured.

EDINBURGH, July 9.—A terrible explosion occurred to-day in the extensive flour mill at Glasgow. Flames burst out immediately after the explosion, and the building was entirely destroyed. Eleven persons were buried in the ruins and burned to death, and twelve taken out badly injured. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 9.—Don Carlos, the Spanish Pretender, is expected to Switzerland next week.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 9.—The steamers Calabria, City of New York, City of Paris, Hiberman and Donan, have arrived out.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 9, P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@93; for account, 92⅝@92¾. United States bonds—5-20's of '62, 91½; 5-20's of '65, 92½; 5-20s of '67, 92⅝; 10-40s, 90. Liverpool, 9th, 3s 6d Turpentine 3s 4s 3d 2.

ANTWERP, July 9.—United States bonds—5-20s of '62, 96.

PARIS, July 9.—Rentes 52 francs 70 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands, 10⅞d; middling Orleans, 11¼@11⅜d; sales, 12,000; speculation and export, 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat, 12s 2d@12s 6d; red winter wheat, 12s 2d. Pfour, 27s 6d. Corn, 26s 3d; receipts for the past three days 50,000 bushels, of which 2,500 were American. Cheese, 58s. Lard 32s 6d. Cumberland middles, 27s. Linseed oil, 36s 8d@36s 10d.

ANTWERP, July 9.—Petroleum—Refined, 44½ francs.

Scandal at Mansfield, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, July 9, 1872.

A rape case is now on trial before Justice Crall, and attracts the attention of scandal lovers. The parties are Miss Mary Hesche, aged about nineteen, and John Morgan, aged twenty-six. The prosecution charges that Morgan, while returning home with the young lady from a picnic on Monday, stopped some two or three weeks since, in a buggy, drove into a lonely place and there committed the violence. Morgan is a man of considerable property. He will probably be bound over. Both parties live near Windsor in this county.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE.

Stage Coach, Full of Passengers, Falls Over a High Embankment—Fortunate Result.

On July 4th a miraculous escape occurred near Jefferson, Greene county. The circumstances are as follows: On that day a large number of persons came from Waynesburg and been in Jefferson attending the dedication of a new college. The stage line of Mr. Edward Sexton, of this place, which runs between Waynesburg and Rice's Landing, was held over by a number of Waynesburgers at Jefferson to await a concert. The concert over they started for home in high spirits. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the night being quite dark in rounding a place called Stony Point, about half a mile and a quarter from Jefferson, the coach upset, precipitating horses, passengers and driver down a rugged embankment of one hundred and sixty feet. The coach struck a tree about eight feet down and then lodged against a small tree. Of the nine passengers in the inside of the coach none were seriously injured. A few cuts and bruises were the only mishaps. A son of Mr. Sexton, who was riding with the driver, managed to jump off before the coach overturned, and running back to Jefferson he alarmed the town. Lights were procured and medical aid summoned. The driver was found at the foot of the embankment, having fallen the entire distance. He was but slightly injured. One horse was killed outright, and two others slightly injured, while the fourth one escaped uninjured.

STATE POLITICS.

Mr. Tilton, of the *Golden Age*, says its reporters have been unable to find in Pennsylvania, outside of Philadelphia and the Federal offices, any person not for Greeley. Such exaggeration is a fair example of the spirit wherewith the "Liberals" delude themselves. On a free, unbiased vote there is not a county in Pennsylvania that would declare for Greeley as its first choice.

R. B. Brown, Esq., editor of the Clarion *Democrat*, and who was temporary Chairman of the Democratic State Convention at Reading, says of Greeley and the delegates elected by the Convention to the Baltimore Convention:

"The Democratic press of Pennsylvania is speaking out plainly in opposition to the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore. The Reading Convention elected delegates to the Baltimore Convention to carry out its wishes in the matter of the Presidency, and not any of them go for Greeley they will be misrepresenting their constituents. Although it was deemed necessary to take up a platform, it was not expected as far as known, with three or four exceptions, delegates to the National Convention from districts who were understood to be in favor of a straight, out Democratic platform. Of the eighty-one hundred and thirty three delegates to the State Convention at Reading, we doubt if there were a dozen of them in favor of nominating Greeley at Baltimore."

The Bellefonte *Watchman*—a leading Democratic paper—avers that but two papers belonging to the party in Pennsylvania are for Greeley, the crowning itself to the delegates at Baltimore it says:

"Will they remember to insure such a victory in Pennsylvania in October as the necessities of our people and the welfare of the country demand; that the decision of the Democratic masses is paramount to all others, and that they as the representatives of the Democracy must carry out the will of that Democracy.

"If they will remember these things, *let them not forget that to lose Pennsylvania is to elect* Grant, *and that to nominate* Greeley *is to lose Pennsylvania in November.*"

BOSTON has appointed a commission, consisting of two well known chemists and three well known engineers, to make a thorough examination of the various processes in use, or available, to protect wood from decay; the methods of preparing road-beds of streets for paving, and the previously constructed wood pavements that have been put down or contracted for by the city. It is an important subject, and the report of the commission, when made, should be studied here.

FRANCE is quickened by an educational impulse. On the same day, recently, a petition bearing 847,761 signatures was presented to the National Assembly in favor of obligatory instruction; another, bearing 383,391 signatures, asking that instruction should also be gratuitous; and still another, with 348,265 names attached to it, asking that education should be obligatory, gratuitous and secular.

Japanese paste is the last pretty thing, ladies. Your cheeks are a charmingly pure green when you first apply it, but it soon changes to a lovely sea shell pink.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

July 9, 1872, 3 P. M.

Stations.	Depth.	Rise. Feet.	Inch.	Fall. Feet.	Inch.
St. Paul		0	0	0	0
Fort Benton		0	0	0	0
Omaha	13.1	0	4	0	0
Davenport	4.3	0	0	0	1
Leavenworth		0	0	0	0
Keokuk	4.4	0	1	0	0
Cairo, Ills	17.9	0	0	0	4
St. Louis, Mo	5.6	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh, Pa		0	0	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	7.9	0	0	0	1
Louisville, Ky	4.6	0	0	0	3
Memphis, Tenn.	11.11	0	1	0	0
Vicksburg, Miss		0	0	0	0
Shreveport, La		0	0	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	2.7	0	0	0	3
New Orleans, La		0	0	0	0

NOTE: Nashville—Above low water mark.
New Orleans—Below high water mark.
Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—River seven feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Courier, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville; Belle Vernon, Tennessee river. Departed—Argosy, Wheeling. Heavy rain at two o'clock this afternoon.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—River falling, with four feet seven inches in the canal, and two feet seven inches in the chute. There is five feet to Evansville, eight inches this afternoon; cloudy and pleasant to-night. Arrived—Robert Mitchell, New Orleans.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—River falling, with twenty-four inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather showery and pleasant.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 9.—Partly cloudy and very hot this evening. The river has fallen eight inches. Port List: Up—Idlewild, Fayette, and James E. Parker. Down—Grey Eagle, Mary Ament, Arkansas Belle and Florence Lee. Business very dull.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 9.—Arrived—H. S. Turner, Louisville; City of Chester, St. Louis. Departed—Turner, New Orleans. The river has fallen four inches. Cloudy; thermometer, 88.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Arrived—Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Gutenberg, Vicksburg; Tennessee river; Iron Mountain, Pittsburgh; Atlantic and Yeager, New Orleans; Colorado, Vicksburg; Sheridan, St. Paul; Prohasco, Cincinnati. Departed—Minnesota, St. Paul; Arlington, Cincinnati; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Bismarck, New Orleans; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Huntville, Peoria; Hawkeye, Onio river. River falling slowly. Partially clear; heavy shower at noon; very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Cloudy and hot. River about stationary. Departed—Julia, Vicksburg; Thomas Allen, Little Rock. Nashville, Cincinnati.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 9.—Down—John Kyle, Governor Allen, Belle St. Louis, Cloudy and warm. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Arrived—Potomac, Cincinnati. Departed—Richmond and Mollie Moore, St. Louis. Hard rain this afternoon. Thermometer 76.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Cotton nominal; good ordinary 23½c; low middling 23½c; middling 23c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Cotton dull and prices nominal; 20 sales.

SUNSTROKE.

The Symptoms---What to Do.

Information for the Heated Term.

The symptoms of sunstroke are at once uniform and diverse—uniform in their general outline, and diverse in their especial details. In the ordinary form—that which may be spoken of as the cerebro-spinal variety—after more or less distinct warning, in the shape of such premonitory symptoms as headache, disordered vision, intense weariness, etc., the subject becomes unconscious, sometimes suddenly, sometimes more gradually. The laborer will fall senseless in the street; in the hospital the comrades of a sick man will have their attention attracted by his heavy breathing, only to find that natural sleep has passed by insensible degrees into fatal coma or stupor. With this insensibility there is always associated intense heat of the skin. To the hand the surface feels intensely hot; nor is the sensation a deceptive one—the heat of the body exceeds that attained in almost any other affection. A thermometer placed in the armpit, instead of indicating ninety-eight degrees Fahrenheit, the temperature of health, rises generally to one hundred and nine degrees, and sometimes rises to one hundred and thirteen degrees. From the peculiar pungency of this heat the technical term *calor mordax*, or biting heat, has been applied to it.

The surface may or may not be pale; very often it is dusky, with a livid, bluish-purple hue. The eyes are sometimes wild and restless, sometimes fixed and glaring, sometimes dull with the leaden hue of approaching death. The pupils at first are generally contracted; in the later stages they are often widely dilated. With these symptoms of intense fever are others betokening nervous disturbance. In some cases these are of the nature of paralysis, the patient lying apparently in the deepest sleep, not a muscle moving, not a limb raised, not an eyelid quivering. In other cases this peaceful though deadly calm is replaced by a wild tempest—raging delirium, wild screams as though of intensest agony or uncontrollable passion, furious convulsions following one another like the rapid discharges of a galvanic battery, throwing the body in all directions, twisting it into every conceivable shape, the countenance mocking the derisive laughter of the maniac, or lighted into an expression of agony. In another and perhaps more common class of cases the unconscious patient is simply restless, muttering incoherent words, tossing about on the bed, showing, perhaps, also signs of local paralysis. Their appears to be a certain connection between this variety of symptoms and the difference of race. The Anglo-Saxon rarely becomes wildly delirious, whilst this is the most common symptom among the Latin nations. Frenchmen thus attacked often become melancholic, and develop an irresistible tendency to suicide, so that watchers on the march will suddenly shoot themselves.

Whatever be the form of the attack, generally early minutes pass the symptoms are intensified: the cardiac pulse grows feeble, breathing becomes more and more feeble, life labored breathing noisy and stertorous, the surface darker, death from asphyxia or from exhaustion death at last is brought about by asphyxia, or sometimes by the almost consentaneous fading away of respiration and circulation.

The one great symptom, the center of the group in all forms of the disease, is the high temperature. If the skin be cool, the case is not sunstroke. After death the high temperature continues, and is said sometimes even to rise higher. Decomposition follows with exceeding rapidity. *On post mortem* examination the only appearances of striking importance are—a condition of the blood similar to that seen in lower fevers, a rigid, contracted state of the heart, in which it feels almost like wood, and a great tendency toward the rapid but transient development of the most putrid softening which at some time after death takes possession of the muscular tissues.

Now that the true nature of the disease is known, the method of treatment becomes most obvious, and we learn not merely what to do, but also what not to do. As the heat is the cause of the symptoms, common sense points to the abstraction of the heat in some way as the mode of cure. And here again trivial experiment has play. I have taken an animal, comatose, paralyzed by heat, apparently dying, and plunged it into a bucket of cold water. In a few minutes it was standing quite rapidly fell until it reached the normal point, and just in proportion that of the water in the bucket rose. The pulse strengthened, the respirations became more regular, the unsteady whir of the heart was stilled, by-and-by the eyelids were lifted, and out from the glassy stare shone the beams of new life. If the period of unconsciousness had been short, the animal was in a few hours apparently as well as ever. If long, the animal was sufficiently recognize its surroundings and to struggle for release, but when allowed to escape, it fell back to the bottom and grew slowly worse, progression indicated the profound injury the nervous system had received, and in a few hours the animal would be dead.

The lessons of these experiments are too plain to be overlooked. Whatever is to be done in this disease must be done quickly. Clinical as well as experimental observation enforces this doctrine. There should in such cases be no waiting for the doctor. The remedy is simple. Put the patient immediately that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, be well up in the art. He must know every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is fortunately one criterion so easy to apply that any one can easily use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt-bosom, and lay the hand upon his chest. If the skin be cool, you may rest assured that, whatever may be the trouble, it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary, the skin be burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to the waist, and bucketfull after bucketfull of water dashed over him. Should there be consciousness begins to return or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates.—*From an article on Sunstroke, by H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., in the July number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

Banking in Philadelphia.

A careful examination of the condition of the Trust Companies of Philadelphia just made by a Commissioner appointed by an order of the Court of Common Pleas, has reported their aggregate assets at $25,000,000. The assets of the National banks of this city amounts to $80,000,000, so that we have here $111,000,000 embarked in these two forms of banking in Philadelphia. This is exclusive of three other forms assumed by capital in the business of banking here: First, the savings funds; second, the new State banks; third, private banking houses. We have no means of ascertaining the amount locked up in these, but as near as we can calculate they may be given thus: Savings funds assets, $12,000,000; State banks assets, $3,000,000; private banks assets, $20,000,000; total, $35,000,000, making the grand total of banking resources in Philadelphia $146,000,000.—*Philadelphia Gazette.*

"Stingless bees" are the latest invention of an Ohio apiarian, who has at last produced a superior bee whose foot is not more warm than that of the common horse fly.

CITY MATTERS.

EAST BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

There was a regular meeting last night of the East Birmingham Council. Members present: Messrs. Brown, Hahn, Fox, Fisher, Felker, Kimler, with Burgess Stewart in the chair. The minutes of the two previous meetings were read and approved.

A number of small bills were ordered to be paid, after which George Trautman was elected weighmaster. Hay Wagon Road was declared free.

Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Finance Committee, made the following report of the condition of the borough finances:

Balance on hand June 1.....$ 588 55
Receipts for June.....2,179 61

Total.....$2,768 19

Paid common bonds, $550; Paving, $3,948; Interest, $8 37; Warrants, $3,686 72; total 6,601 72

Balance due treasurer.....$3,833 53

Accepted and filed.

Mr. Brown, from the Street Committee, recommended the laying of a sewer on Edwards alley and the paving of Twenty-fourth street. The Committee had called on the P. V. and C. R. R. Co. in relation to the laying of tracks on Josephine street, but had not been received courteously. It was recommended that the pond opposite the council chamber be filled up or drained. The report was accepted and recommendations approved.

A petition for the paving of Jane street from Ninetenth to Twenty-first was received and the third of pavement to be laid was left to the decision of the property holders.

The Burgess reported $167 received for fines during the month of June. Cash due borough and subject to call $13 56.

The Council determined to enforce the ordinance against carrying of bathing in the river.

On motion adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

This evening "Dark Friday," with its accompanying horrors, will be repeated.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

On Friday evening Bryant's Minstrels commence a season of two nights and one matinee.

Five in Ormsby Borough.

Yesterday morning about half past four o'clock, the partition wall between the houses of James Murphy and Henry Donahoe, on Cane street, Ormsby borough, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded but before the flames could be checked, the building, together with the adjoining two story frame house occupied by William Barrett, were entirely destroyed. Owing to the scarcity of water great difficulty was experienced in preventing the further spread of the flames. The greater part of the household furniture, with the exception of Mr. Donahoe's, was saved from the devouring element. Murphy and Donahoe, and the loss will be in the neighborhood of $1,000, which the former had insurance of $600 in the North American of Philadelphia, and the latter $800 in the same company. The two story frame adjoining Mr. Murphy's house, occupied by Mr. Barrett and owned by the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad company, was valued at $1,800 and was not insured. Fire Marshal Butler says that a defective flue was the cause of the conflagration.

An Explosion.

An accident occurred yesterday in the Vulcanite roofing works, on Scott & Sawyer, in South Pittsburgh, resulting in the serious injury of two men. About noon, a pudaler named William Quigg, assisted by his helper whose name has not been ascertained, were engaged in drawing a "heat" from the furnace, when it suddenly exploded, the liquid iron being thrown against the faces and chests of the unfortunate men, burning them to a dreadful manner. They were removed to the office of Dr. Rogers, who attended them. Their injuries are of a serious character, but are not necessarily fatal. Quigg resides on Mt. Washington. The cause of the accident is not definitely known, but it is supposed that some wet cinders fell into the "heat," thus causing the explosion.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday—"Numbers" of the Successful High School Candidates Election of Teachers Salaries Fixed, &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon the Central Board of Education held a regular meeting. Members present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Mitchell, Lewis, Praesch, McEwen, Nobbs, Shaw, Sims, Wilkinson and President Wilson in the chair.

The Principal of the High School reported an attendance of 115 males and 128 females during June. Accepted.

Warrants to the amount of $17,160 30 had been drawn for salaries since the last meeting.

The Finance Committee reported that a balance of $26,216 65 had been overdrawn up to July 9th, and was due for teaching. Accepted and filed.

The Committee on High School, reported that the Principal of the High School had been consulted with reference to a change in the course of study. The following was recommended:

First—That those who may desire to prepare themselves for college be allowed to drop one or more studies from the scientific or English course and give additional time to the study of Latin and Greek.

Second—That the subjects of surveying, trigonometry, &c., form optional studies with the female pupils of the institution.

Third—That more time be devoted in the future to drawing and to the natural sciences.

Fourth—That a professor shall be employed for the purpose of teaching elocution exclusively.

Fifth—That an additional teacher be employed on account of the large number admitted at the recent examination.

The sections were taken up *seriatim* and adopted. The report on the study of Latin in the principal of the Colored school, was received.

Prof. Jones, Principal of the High school, presented a lengthy report to the Board, including the numbers of the successful candidates for admission, which are as follows:

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, 42, 48, 49, 51, 52, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 79, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 88, 90, 94, 99, 103, 104, 105, 106, 108, 109, 110, 113, 114, 115, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 127, 128, 132, 136, 139, 140, 142, 143, 144, 145, 148, 149, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 161, 164, 166, 167, 169, 171, 172, 175, 176, 177, 180, 181, 182, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 225, 227, 231, 232, 234, 240, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 253, 255, 256, 258, 260, 263, 265, 267, 268, 270, 272, 273, 276, 277, 282, 286, 287, 291, 292, 293, 297.

All the papers had not been returned by Nos. 27, 111, 118, 264 and 274, it being claimed that they were lost. A re-examination in the particular studies missing was recommended.

Mr. Harrison moved that all those that made the required per cent. be admitted. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, all such scholars as were recommended for re-examination by Prof. Jillson will be allowed the privilege of another chance.

Mr. Hartman moved that all scholars who failed to only study and be allowed the privilege of a re-examination. Carried.

The question of music in the schools was next discussed at length. Some of the members desired the study suspended while others favored its continuance. The matter was finally left in the hands of a committee.

The salary of the principal of the High School was fixed at $3,700 and that of the several professors at $2,500 per annum. The salaries of the teachers of Latin and Natural Sciences were fixed at $1,250 each. The salary of preceptress was made $900, that of drawing teacher $1,000, and that of assistant retained as a stamp.

Teachers for the High School were then elected. Dr. Jillson was unanimously re-elected principal, and all the old teachers, with the exception of H. Bancroft, Professor of Applied Mathematics, and C. A. Kenaston, Professor of Belle Lettres, were re-elected.

On motion adjourned.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Meeting of Conferees.

Yesterday the conferees from Lawrence, Washington, Greene and Beaver counties, met at the Monongahela House for the purpose of placing in nomination a Republican Representative for the Twenty-fourth Congress district.

The following gentlemen were present:

Washington—Maj. J. H. Ewing, A. M. Evans and John F. Bell.

Greene—Jacob Swart, John W. Long and John J. Huff.

Beaver—M. T. Kennedy, George W. Fields and George W. Hamilton.

Lawrence—D. H. Wallace, J. F. Scott and O. L. Jackson.

An organization was effected by calling Major Ewing to the chair and Mr. G. W. Hamilton to the Secretaryship.

The following nominations were made: Hon. J. W. Wallace, of Lawrence county, W. S. Moon, of Washington county, Hon. J. H. Ewing, Washington county, and Wm. Henry, of Beaver county.

Two ballots were taken, when the conventions being arrived at, after which an adjournment took place until the seventh of August.

Washington County Items.

A correspondent sends some notes from Washington county. Wheat is a total failure—not worth the cutting and saving. Oats are a partial failure. Oats and barley will yield a medium crop. Corn is late, but promises well. The wool crop is relied on to make up deficiencies in other products. Prices ranging from fifty to ninety cents, as the quality. The corner-stone of the new poor house was laid on the 27th inst. by the Odd Fellows, a large crowd being present. Hon. John H. Ewing delivered an address. A picnic was arranged for the occasion, but before they arrived "the crowd" made "a descent" upon the tables and either ate or carried off the food, so that the picnic was a failure. This was unfortunate for the "poor" guests, and a disgrace to the city authorities who provided the contents of the tables. Their conduct has been denounced by all decent people of the county. The new poor house will be under way the present season.

A meeting of citizens was held on Friday evening last, to take action in regard to the extension of the Pittsburgh & Railroad to Washington. A committee was appointed to wait on the Connellsville road. The Baltimore & Ohio proposed to build the road, but it was thought if asked of the citizens was a clear right of way. It is also stated that a number of persons, to the amount of four, had already signed releases, and the damages to these could not exceed $2,000. A committee of one hundred was appointed to solicit the right of way from the citizens, and to ascertain the damage done to the property of those few individuals who could not meet with success, as the people are apprehensive that they will have to pay a high price for what they have been in the case of the charters Valley road, which they consider a great benefit to them, and they will never pay another dollar of subscription unless compelled by the court, or until the road is brought within the limits of Washington city. Excitement.

A little boy, son of R. F. Martin, of Washington, had his nose cut off a few days ago, by a window falling against the face. The severed part was replaced by a physician, and the operation promises to be successful.

Robbed on a Train.

Yesterday morning Charles Stowater, who does business at Coleman's Siding, took the cars of the Allegheny Valley Railroad for his home. Soon after the train left the city he fell asleep, with his head on the seat beside him. Presently a friend on the opposite side of the car invited Mr. Stowater to sit beside him, and he did so, leaving his hat on the seat on the seat he had been occupying. At one of the stations a well dressed stranger entered the car and took the seat where the coat was. As Mr. S. had but a short distance farther to go he did not disturb the stranger until the train reached him. The stranger until the Siding was reached. He then put it on and left the cars. When he reached his place of business, near the depot, he discovered that a thief had entered his pocket and that he had been taken out of a side pocket of the coat. He thinks the stranger who occupied the seat took the money. Mr. Stowater returned to the cars on the next train and placed the matter in the hands of the detectives.

Criminal Court—Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth *vs.*

Patrick Kenny, Peter McCullough, J. W. Oldshoe, Jacob Cornelius, John Wilkinson, Sandford P. Haney, George Mangus, Cornelius O'Brien, et ux., Henderson Wilson, W. H. Mason, Daniel Dwyer (2 cases), Wm. Walker, Jas. Ritchie, Wm. Mealrum, David Arnheim, Reuben Hess, Elizabeth Little, George Lang, O. H. Wentworth, Jas. Ritchie, Wm. Mealrum, Laura Marsh, Jr. Fordyce, Thomas Carter, et al., H. O. Wirtz, George Rush, Barney Hilderbrand, Jay-Oh Five, Geo. Mullen, Jacob Groves,

Lebanon Nurseries for Sale.

Everybody is invited to attend the sale of the well known nursery farm situated in Scott township, on the old Washington road, three miles from the city limits. The farm will be sold to-morrow, (Thursday) July 11, at 2 o'clock P. M. Those desiring to engage in a pleasant and profitable business would do well to take the purchase of this farm into consideration, as it contains one hundred acres, in the highest state of cultivation; its location is one of the most healthy in the county or State; its scenery is unsurpassed, and it is full of great fertility; the productions of the most varied and valuable character; its surface is gently undulating, and what should especially recommend it to the public favor is the fact that it is underlaid by the best quality of coal, the ownership of which is retained by the present propriet